

constant for the lower larynx, the heart, the spleen, and especially the livers of these two forms, they certainly constitute very excellent generic characters, especially when taken in connection with the additional ones found to exist in the skeletons. These latter I have elsewhere dealt with, but the work at present is in the hands of the Smithsonian Institution for publication.

When good opportunities occur in the future to examine the visceral organization of any of the Auks, I trust my fellow-labourers will avail themselves of them, and make full comparisons with the figures I have given above of *S. antiquus* and *B. marmoratus*, as well as test the correctness of my work in the present paper.

We stand sadly in need of series of alcoholic specimens of Arctic water-fowl in the vast majority of our museums.

5. Characters of new Species of Birds of the Family Tyrannidæ. By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Society.

[Received November 30, 1886.]

(Plate IX.)

During the work which I am now engaged upon of preparing the Catalogue of the specimens of the birds of the family Tyrannidæ in the British Museum, I have met with a certain number of examples of this difficult group which are not, so far as I can make out, referable to described species. Of these, I beg leave to submit the following characters to the Society.

1. TÆNIOPTERA HOLOSPODIA, sp. nov.

Supra cinerea; fronte et superciliis curtis albescentibus; uropygio nigricante; alis caudaque nigricanti-cinereis; secundariorum externorum apicibus et rectricis utrinque extimæ pogonii externi margine externo albicantibus: subtus pallide cinerea, in ventre et crisso in albidum transiens; subalaribus albicanti-cinereis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 8·3, alæ 6·0, caudæ 3·7, tarsi 1·7.

Hab. Bolivia (*Bridges*).

Mus. Brit.

This species, established on two skins, obtained by T. Bridges in Bolivia, in the National Collection, is distinguished from the other *Tænioptera* by its uniform style of coloration, large size, and long wings. The specimens are both in moult.

2. EUSCARTHUS APICALIS, sp. nov. (Plate IX. fig. 1.)

Supra olivaceus; pileo toto cum capitis lateribus dilute brunneis; loris macula albescente notatis; alis nigris, harum tectricibus dorso concoloribus, primariis et secundariis internis fulvescente, secundariis dorso proximis albo latius limbatis; cauda cinereo-nigricante olivaceo limbata, rectricibus omnibus vitta sub-apicali nigra, deinde fascia apicali alba præditis; subtus cinereus; gula brunnea, pileo concolore; plaga cervicali magna

antica alba, ventre medio albicante; lateribus olivaceis; tectricibus subalaribus albis, campterio flavicante; rostro brunneo, infra dilutiore; pedibus pallidis: long. tota 3·8, alæ 1·8, caudæ 1·6.

Hab. Brazil.

Mus. Parisiensi.

A single skin of this well-marked species was presented to the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle by M. Peichoto in 1854. It belongs to the group of *E. granadensis*, and has a similar large cervical spot, but is readily distinguishable from all its allies by its pale brownish head and the white tips to the tail-feathers.

I am much indebted to M. A. Milne-Edwards and the authorities of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris for allowing me to bring to England for comparison and identification some of the more difficult and obscure examples of the Tyrannidæ in that collection.

3. POGONOTRICCUS GUALAQUIZÆ, sp. nov.

“*Pogonotriccus gualaquizæ*, Scl. MS.” *Tacz. et Berl. P. Z. S.* 1885, p. 89.

Similis *P. ophthalmico*, sed pileo obscure olivaceo, tectricibus auricularibus non nigro notatis, et colore subtus dilutiore diversus: long. tota 4·0, alæ 1·9, caudæ 1·7. Fem. mari similis.

Hab. Æquatoria occ.

Mus. P. L. S.

The two examples of this species have long remained in my collection with the MS. name by which I now characterize them. They were obtained by Fraser at Gualaquiza, Ecuador, in January 1858, and are marked as male and female. Mr. Stolzmann procured a single example of the same bird at Mapoto, in the province of Ambato.

4. LEPTOPOGON GODMANI.

Supra olivaceo-viridis, pileo obscure cinereo; lorix, superciliis et capitis lateribus albicante mixtis; tectricibus auricularibus flavis macula terminali nigra præditis; alis nigricantibus flavicante bifasciatis, et hoc colore in secundariis externis limbatis; ceteris remigibus olivaceo marginatis; cauda cinerascens-brunnea olivaceo limbata; subtus sulphureo-flavus, pectore et lateribus olivaceo tinctis; tectricibus subalaribus sulphureis; rostro obscure corneo, pedibus fuscis: long. tota 4·0, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·0.

Hab. Æquatoria orientalis.

Mus. Salvano-Godmanico.

Two skins of this species were obtained at Sarayacu, Ecuador, by Buckley. It is most like *L. superciliaris* and *L. pæcilotus*, but differs in its smaller size, yellow wing-bands, and shorter, broader bill.

5. LEPTOPOGON OUSTALETI, sp. nov. (Plate IX. fig. 2.)

Supra olivaceo-viridis, pileo concolore; linea circumoculari flava; macula auriculari nigra; alis caudaque obscure brunneis olivaceo limbatis; campterio flavo: subtus pallide flavidus olivaceo adumbratus, gula et ventre medio clarioribus; tectricibus sub-

alaribus pallide sulphureis ; rostro superiore corneo, inferiore albedo ; pedibus fuscis : long. tota 4·7, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Colombia interior.

Obs. Species ciliis oculorum flavis et macula auriculari insignis, rostro paulum latiore quam in speciebus hujus generis typicis.

I base this well-marked species on a single skin in the Paris Museum. There is no label of locality, but the preparation shows that it is a "Bogota" skin.

6. PHYLLOMYIAS BERLEPSCHI, sp. nov.

Supra obscure cinerea, dorso olivaceo tincto ; loris albicantibus ; alis caudaque obscure cinereis ; tectricum alarium apicibus et secundariorum marginibus externis angustis albicantibus : subtus grisescenti-albida olivaceo leviter lavata ; gula et ventre medio fere albis ; subalaribus albis, vix flavicante tinctis ; rostro obscure fusco ; pedibus nigris : long. tota 4·2, alæ 2·2, caudæ 1·8.

Hab. Brasilia meridionali-orientalis.

Mus. P. L. S.

Obs. Affinis *P. griseo-capillæ*, sed crassitie minore, et colore supra pallidiore, necnon marginibus tectricum alarium albidis diversa.

7. ELAINEA HYPOSPODIA, sp. nov.

Supra fusco-cinerea, cauda concolore ; pilei subcristati macula basali alba ; alis nigris, tectricum alarium fasciis transversis duabus et secundariorum dorso proximorum marginibus externis albis : subtus dilute cinerea, in ventre et crisso et in tectricibus subalaribus alba ; rostro fusco ad basin rufescente ; pedibus nigris : long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·9, caudæ 2·5.

Hab. Venezuela.

In this bird, which belongs to the group of *E. pagana*, there is no trace of olive or yellow on the plumage. The single specimen, obtained by Goering near Valencia in Venezuela, has been many years in my collection under the MS. name now published.

8. ELAINEA FLAVIVERTEX, sp. nov.

Supra olivaceo-viridis, uropygio dilutiore ; pilei subcristati macula basali flammea ; alis nigricantibus flavicante bifasciatis, necnon secundariis flavicante extus marginatis ; cauda fusca olivaceo anguste marginata : subtus cinerea, in gula albicantior, ventre flavicante ; subalaribus sulphureis ; rostro et pedibus obscure corneis : long. tota 4·6, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·1.

Hab. Amazonia superior.

Obs. Affinis *E. gainardi*, sed corpore subtus præcipue in pectore obscuriore, et crista flammea dignoscenda.

I base this species on a skin obtained by Mr. E. Bartlett on the Upper Ucayali, which has been long in my collection. A similar specimen from the same locality is in the British Museum, and a third from Elvira (*Hauxwell*) in the collection of Messrs. Salvin and Godman.

9. MYIOBIUS SUBOCHRACEUS, sp. nov.

Supra sordide olivaceo-viridis, uropygio paulo magis ochraceo; alis nigricantibus, tectricum alarium apicibus latis et secundariorum marginibus externis pallide fulvis; cauda obscure cinerea: subtus late ochraceus, in rostro medio magis flavescens; subalaribus pallide ochraceis; rostro obscure fusco; pedibus nigris: long. tota 4·7, alæ 2·5, caudæ 2·6.

Hab. Bolivia.

Mus. S.-G.

Obs. Affinis *M. pulchro*, sed crassitie majore et colore subtus ochraceo diversus.

The specimen described is apparently a female of a third species of the group of *M. pulcher*, distinguished by its large size and the uniform ochraceous colouring below. There is just a faint appearance of a bright colour on the crown, so that the male would probably have a concealed orange crest. The bill is rather narrower and more elongated than in *M. bellus* and *M. pulcher*.

10. EMPIDONAX RIDGWAYI, sp. nov.

Supra obscure olivaceo-viridis, loris et oculorum ambitu albescentibus; alis schistaceo-nigris, tectricum alarium apicibus et secundariorum externorum marginibus externis albescentibus, ochraceo vix tinctis; cauda schistaceo-nigra; hujus reatricis externæ pogonio externo albido; infra sordide albus, in gula media clarior; ventre inferiore et crisso flavicante tinctis; subalaribus albis; rostro superiore obscure corneo, inferiore albido; pedibus nigris: long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·7, caudæ 2·3.

Hab. Colombia int.

Mus. P. L. S.

Mr. Ridgway marks this bird, which has been submitted to his examination, as "probably a new species, most like *E. trilli* in coloration, but with the outer web of the exterior rectrix white, as in *E. obscurus*." I propose to adopt this suggestion, which I quite agree with, and to call the species *Empidonax ridgwayi*, after one who has done so much good work in this group of birds.

The second, third, and fourth primaries are nearly equal and longest in this species. The first is shorter than the fifth, and very slightly longer than the sixth.

February 1, 1887.

Dr. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. F. Day, F.Z.S., exhibited a specimen of a hybrid Pilchard, and a specimen of *Salmo purpuratus* raised in this country.

A series of specimens of Lepidopterous Insects, which had been bred in the Insect-house during the past season, was laid on the